

# The Washington Times.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

## Sanitation in Panama.

### The Necessity of Pure Water and Good Sanitary Arrangements.

Panama has long been known as one of the most unhealthy places in this hemisphere, the atmosphere at night being so laden with fever at certain seasons that it used to be said that a passenger from any steamer who slept on shore forfeited his life insurance. Certain it is that before we send a large force of men down there to construct the Panama canal arrangements will have to be made for proper sanitation.

These arrangements need not be complicated or difficult. It is said by those who know, that good water can be secured from a river at no great distance, and that the building of proper shelters and the digging of sewers need not occupy a very long time. For such work a few engineers and a force of native labor ought to suffice.

## The Food Problem.

### Why Do Educational Institutions Find It So Difficult?

The authorities in charge of the commons table at Yale announce that they have had to raise the price of board to \$4.50 a week. Hitherto it has been \$3.25. There are six hundred students who board in commons, and this department of the finances of the institution is said to have been running behind about \$20,000 a year.

To thoughtful householders this bit of news raises the question, "Why does it cost so much more to feed students at a school or college than it does to feed them elsewhere? Most of those who board in the commons room are, presumably, members of families of moderate means, young men who would, if they were in business anywhere, live at a modest boarding house or take board in some private family. They could live more cheaply than this, and still be comfortable. Of course, the bill of fare at Yale may be more elaborate than that of the average boarding house, but the chances are that it is not.

The report also does not say whether the price charged includes fuel and lights, but the chances are that it does not. At any rate, it cannot possibly include rent, which is one of the largest items of expense in most cities. The young college man, without extraordinary talent or influence, who earns \$1,200 in his first year after graduation is doing fairly well. If he spends \$4.50 a week for board, and \$100 a year for room rent, by the time his other bills are paid he will have spent more for mere living than prudent young men often do when living on such a salary.

There are restaurants in this city in which reasonably good board, so far as quality and variety are concerned, can be had for \$2.50 a week. The service, tableware, and table company leave something to be desired, but in college halls the service is often done by students who are working their way through, and many expenses which the restaurant keeper has to meet are not in the account. The manager of the college dining table has no rent to pay; he does not have to consider the question of competition, or varying demand, since he knows exactly how many people he has to cater for each week; he is not in a limited space on a city street with no room for storage, but can buy supplies in quantity; in engaging cooks and other skilled laborers he can assure them permanent positions, and should therefore be able to get a better quality of service than that secured by the restaurant keeper beginning business; above all, he has not to look out for profits large enough to tide over a dull season or reimburse him for losses sustained while working up the business. There is no reason why such a dining room should not furnish good, wholesome, abundant food to its patrons for \$2.50 a week. In proof of this it may be stated that at least one college in Massachusetts actually did bring the whole sum asked for board, fuel, lights, and tuition—every expense except books, laundry and personal expenses—down to the figure of \$175 per year for each student, or about \$18 a

month; and that without more than two or three endowments, which paid the salaries of special professors. And the food was good, abundant, and varied. What has been done once can be done again.

## The Machen Verdict.

### An Outrageous Slander Against Washington Refuted.

Ever since the indictment of A. W. Machen and his fellow-conspirators, last summer, ugly whispers have been heard suggesting "jury fixing" and the inability of the Government to secure in the District of Columbia a verdict against "grafters" and "boodlers." "No public official," exclaimed one of our New York contemporaries, "can ever be convicted by a Washington jury for defrauding the Government." The answer to this outrageous slander is the verdict found by the Machen jury, last night, which convicts the conspirators of having violated section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, and which indicates the possibility of their paying the penalty of their crime by a term in the penitentiary.

The moral effect of the verdict will be altogether wholesome—wholesome in the sense that it will strike terror into the hearts of "grafters," wholesome, also, in the sense that it will be difficult, hereafter, for a self-constituted interpreter of public opinion to designate the doings of a Machen as those of an "unselfish and warm-hearted philanthropist," without arousing the resentment and disgust of that portion of the community which still is old-fashioned enough to think that to "do" the Government is criminal rather than "smart."

We cannot help, at this time, referring briefly to the part taken by The Times in the exposure of the Postoffice rascalities. We began that exposure nearly fourteen months ago. If, at that time, we had the assistance, practical or otherwise, of any of our distinguished contemporaries in ferreting out the rascals, we certainly have no recollection of it now. On the contrary, instead of their sympathy—and in some instances we were compelled to face even less than benevolent neutrality—we recollect encountering a malicious and malignant hostility on the part of some of our contemporaries, the bitterness of which seemed to stand in some relation to the intimacy established between them and the "grafters." We were accused of an attempt at blackmail. We were told that our methods were distinctly disreputable. We were informed that the course we were pursuing manifested a wicked desire on our part to introduce here—in dear old, star-ridden Washington—the manners of a "journalism from Belgium," whatever that may have meant. We were told, in short, that we were an abandoned crew.

Well, well. We went on doing our duty to the public, as it was given to us to see that duty. It may be that to some good people it appeared as if we had "ostentatiously pushed and then abruptly dropped" those charges against Machen. But these good people now know better. Results speak for themselves. And whatever they have been—whatever they may turn out to be in the future—let it be recorded here that they could not have been attained without the unflinching courage, the high sense of duty, the patriotism, the determination to tear out corruption, root and branch, wherever and whenever found, of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. From the very start it was his resolve to go to the bottom of things, which made the investigation a success, instead of the farce that it had been when undertaken by Congress. The hands of the investigators were never stayed. They were at liberty, if necessary, to cross the threshold of the White House. And it is this knowledge of the free hand given to General Bristow which ultimately broke the impudent defiance of the "grafters" who thought themselves safely entrenched behind the breastworks of Congressional influence. All honor, we repeat, to the present occupant of the White House! He is a terror, sure enough—to evildoers.

## The Refuge of the Terrapin.

### The Enterprise of a Citizen With a Spanish Name.

News come from Yucatan that one Senor Valerio Rivero has rented from the Mexican government a laguna known as the "Paso de Colombia," and situated on the island of Cozumel, for the purpose of raising turtles and tortoises. He has to pay \$100 a year rent. The other expenses of his turtle farm will probably vary with the quality of the stock.

This may seem to some impatient promoters a slow way of making a fortune, and compared with the glowing prospects held out two or three years ago to those who went into the

business of raising Belgian hares, it does seem rather modest. We all remember, however, what happened to the hare in the old fable of the hare and the tortoise, and we also remember what happened to the Belgian hares in this country. The enterprise of the Senor Valerio Rivero may prove a much more lucrative one than most of those in which Spanish capitalists have recently engaged.

There is another possibility to be considered. This modest little turtle farm, far down on the coast of Yucatan, on the island of Cozumel—how mellifluous and poetic and altogether enjoyable those old Mexican names are!—may turn out to be the last refuge of the terrapin. Already this aristocratic creature is vanishing from the waters which once sheltered him; already the prices of terrapin stew are becoming prohibitive. It is mournfully predicted by many epicures that soon the terrapin will go to join the auk, the dodo, and the mammoth in the Land of Used-to-Be.

But if Senor Valerio Rivero has the epicurean tastes that he ought to have with that name on him, he will include terrapin in his blooded stock—if such a term is proper to use in connection with a cold-blooded creature in a shell. He will rescue the terrapin from utter destruction, and incidentally enjoy the fruits of his labor. He may even arrive at that condition of which history speaks, in connection with the early settlement of Maryland, though the story is almost too suggestive of lost delights to be agreeable. It is said that when Maryland was in process of settlement the force of laborers engaged in clearing and planting the land were fed on terrapin mainly, that being the cheapest food in sight. Finally they became so tired of terrapin that they came to the overseer in a body and demanded salt pork. Senor Rivero, however, need not be frightened by this story. If he ever gets to the point at which he prefers salt pork to terrapin he can get it without striking.

The number of frogs on military uniforms is to be increased, but these are not the kind of frogs officially declared poultry.

The decision of the Senate not to allow the suffragizing of the "Congressional Record" is indicated by the fact that the boric acid episode between Senator Tillman and Senator Warren will not be reported therein.

Japan modified the Hobson plan by loading her ships with stone instead of coal, and she will probably also leave out the subsequent Hobson performance.

The "Post's" remarks on the subject of "Edwina" led unsuspecting readers to suppose that the editorial columns and the report of a breach of promise case had somehow gotten mixed.

The Christianizing influence of Russia is generally thought to be long on quantity and short on quality.

The missionaries in the East are reported to be standing by their posts, but it is to be hoped that the recent developments will discourage the sending out of single women to conduct missions in remote rural villages of China.

The people who are talking so loudly about the virtuous desire of Russia to civilize heathen countries might find their views changed by a short residence in Siberia.

The faculty of Northwestern University will try to stop the students courting between lectures. The professor detailed for the job has the sympathy of American parents.

## THE GREAT GOD LUCK.

We rose up against old England  
In the summer of '76,  
And secured our independence  
By a series of happy tricks.  
We were little but plucky,  
Sluggish the foe and serene,  
But the luck of the little Republic  
Was more than the hoodoo Thirteen.

We got on without army or navy,  
Being too busy to stop  
The making of States and of cities  
For war's conventional "shop."  
They left us out of their reckoning,  
All the great powers over the sea,  
And the luck of the growing Republic  
Ordained that no trouble should be.

We sent to foreign countries  
Politicians of local note,  
To reward them by plums official  
For the way they could handle the vote.  
They followed their inclination  
In business and manners and dress,  
And the luck of the Great Republic  
Still guided us out of the mess.

Thus we have become quite certain  
That whenever our people are stuck  
In a hole of their own preparing  
They may trust to the Great God Luck.

We may cut down appropriations,  
Or let spoolmen fill their paws,  
And answer every objection  
With the simple word "Because."

MORAL.  
This outline of history teaches  
It is time to learn a new song.  
The Luck of the Great Republic  
May some day be tried too long.

## THE PERSONAL SIDE

### DID NOT TAKE THE EARTH.

On the desk of Edward B. Moore, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, there stands a little globe about the size of an apple, with all the divisions of land and water properly marked upon it. Visitors often get inquired of Mr. Moore where he got his miniature map of the world.

"When I came here I succeeded Mr. Chamberlain, who was a great friend of mine," said Mr. Moore. "On the day I assumed the duties of the office Chamberlain was leaving."

"He had stripped his desk until it looked like a battleship cleared for action. The only thing on it was that little globe. As he told me good-bye he picked that up."

"Good heavens, Chamberlain!" I said, "you aren't going to take the earth, are you?"

"Well, I think," he replied, laughing, "but if you think you will need it in the discharge of your official duties, I'll leave it to you."

"He did leave it, and it is the only thing I inherited when I assumed the duties of this office."

### BOW, BUT NOT SPEAK.

"Formal bows minus any words of salutation—that sort of bows Minister Takahira and Count Cassini have exchanged since the breaking off of relations between Russia and Japan—are the conventional thing for representatives of countries which are at war."

The efforts of Minister Takahira to avoid Count Cassini, and the great interest which has been taken in the diplomatic corps of many stories of how foreign representatives have deported themselves in the course of other wars.

American who represented the United States at a foreign capital when the war between Russia and the United States began, tells the following story of his experience with the Spanish representative:

"At the outbreak of the war I directed a note to Spain's representative suggesting that we decide what we should do when forced to meet each other. As meetings would be inevitable, I urged him to advise me immediately what form of greeting he desired to have passed between us, if we were to greet each other at all."

The distinguished representative of Spain thought the question one of great moment, and referred it to the dean of the diplomatic corps. In a few days I received a note from the distinguished representative, making an appointment to meet me. He was very proud of his English and always insisted on addressing me in my own tongue.

"After making many profound bows and wishing me well he made known his wish as follows: 'I had seen dean. Dean, he say how ourselves when we meet, but not speak ourselves.'"

## A Scrapbook Made Of Times Clippings

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I am firm in the conviction that words of praise should not all be reserved for the funeral oration or the inscription on the tombstone. Bestow some of the flowers of appreciation on the living.

I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the valuable service The Times is rendering by publishing carefully prepared maps of the war region in the East, and supplementing them with interesting descriptions and statistics showing the relative conditions of the contending nations.

In my regular diary, which is formed by using every day an ordinary five-cent composition book of ninety-six pages, I paste these maps and clippings from the daily papers, and supplement them with such references and suggestions as the circumstances demand. This daily personal record and collection of living appropriate material constitutes a valuable encyclopedic history of the times.

I pursued this plan throughout the Spanish-American war. As a result I have, in succinct form, a continuous history of those days, including the important events and the official documents involved.

Perhaps I may be indulged in a few practical observations:

1. Newspapers are, as a consequence, read with greater interest and the valuable material which they prepare from day to day is utilized. The labor and expense incurred by the publishers of our periodical literature are not only appreciated, but they are justly made the foundation of the subsequent history of the times.

2. This practice results in the judicious education of seissors, an essential factor in the production of newspapers and books. Scissors need to be trained just as do the pen and pencil. In fact, a person will often exhibit more taste and character in what he clips than in what he writes. The scrapbook is an index to character.

3. This keeping of scrapbooks, graded, classified and indexed, may, and, in fact, should be encouraged and conducted in every family, school and society. If parents would give proper attention to it they would give amusement to their sons and daughters that would prove incalculable in its benefits. Reading would be increased, newspapers would be more highly appreciated, and, as a consequence, would be of a higher and more important order.

4. Teachers could make it a means of providing for their schools the most important literature they can use. With tact in the premises, scrapbooks in biography, history, science, morals, etc., can be provided with little or no expense.

5. Years ago I called the attention of Col. John R. Young, Librarian of Congress, to the propriety of establishing such a system of classified scrapbooks in his department. He wrote me that the matter met his approval, and that he would institute steps for developing the project. His death intervened, and I think the matter was dropped. It does seem to me that that great Librarian could, with some increased force and additional means, be made a leading factor in the nation to utilize the immense amount of valuable literature which is annually wasted.

J. FRAISER RICHARD.  
Washington, Feb. 22, 1904.

# IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

## Washingtonians Visiting Various Points for Pleasure.

### Assistant Secretary of State and Wife Sail for Europe.

Mrs. Roosevelt has returned to the White House from a short visit to New York. She will probably run up to Groton, shortly to see the Roosevelt boys, who are at school at the Massachusetts college.

Miss Roosevelt is making a series of visits around Boston, where she went for a short stay with her grandmother, Mrs. Lee. After visiting with several of her friends in New York, the President's daughter contemplates a trip to Aiken, S. C., about Easter time.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Peirce, will sail from New York today for Europe. Mr. Peirce will make a tour of the consulates along the Mediterranean, and Mrs. Peirce will spend the time in southern Europe.

Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw and the Misses Shaw, wife and daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, have left Washington for California, where they will remain until some time after Easter. The trip is being made principally for Mrs. Emma, the younger daughter of the Secretary and Mrs. Shaw, who has not entirely recovered from an attack of grip.

Mrs. Robert Armstrong, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be at home this afternoon. Mrs. Armstrong, as usual, will be assisted by a group of interesting young women.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, wife of Rear Admiral Taylor, the guest of Mrs. Wickesham, in New York. Mrs. Taylor purposes making a series of visits through New England, while Admiral Taylor is in the West Indies.

Mrs. Amzi L. Barber will entertain at several card parties next week at her home, Belmont.

Lieut. G. B. Pillsbury, U. S. A., of Washington, was among those who sailed today from New York for Southampton on the steamship Philadelphia.

## HEARST BOOMERS GAIN FOOHOLD IN CHICAGO

### Bobby Burke Thus Seeks to Thwart Mayor Harrison's Ambition—Has Organized Club Within the County Democracy.

The Hearst boomers have gained a foothold in Chicago, and have started a movement which at least threatens to embarrass the organization of which the Hon. Carter Harrison, mayor, is the head.

Some time ago, prior to the last municipal election in the Windy City, when Mr. Harrison was elected mayor for the fourth time, he had a "falling out" with his former chief lieutenant, the Hon. "Bobby" Burke, the then Democratic boss of Cook county. The severance of their political relations did not seem to interfere much with the mayor's efforts to succeed himself, for he was re-elected despite Burke's opposition. But Mr. Burke is now seeking to thwart the mayor's further ambition to become national committee man for Illinois, and the recognized leader in that State.

### Backs Hearst Boom.

Accordingly, he is backing the Hearst movement in Chicago. He has organized within the county Democracy a Hearst Club, of which all of the followers of Burke are said to be members. The rules of the County Democracy prohibit that organization from declaring for any candidate prior to a nomination, and so the Bobby Burkettes have organized a club within a club to boom the New York representative for President, not that they particularly want Hearst, perhaps, but because they see a grand opportunity to slap the mayor.

Harrison, by the way, is seeking through his organization, to procure the election of delegates from the ten Congressional districts of Chicago who will commit themselves to vote for the nomination of the Hon. James Robert Williams, of Carmel, Illinois, for the Presidency. Mr. Williams is much talked of in Illinois, and now and then something is heard in Washington concerning the candidacy of the popular Illinois Congressman.

### May Present Williams.

If Carter Harrison can get control of the State organization, the State convention, and the Congressional districts, the Illinois delegation will present the name of Mr. Williams to the national convention, and Mayor Harrison will be made national committeeman. The result in Chicago will perhaps determine the matter.

Backed by the labor element, Mr. Burke will make a struggle for Hearst, but as the future of Chicago's mayor depends largely upon his success in retaining control of the Chicago Democracy, Mr. Harrison will put up a hard fight.

### To Disfranchise Negro.

The recent action of the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature in caucus has left no room for doubt that it is the intention of the Democrats to disfranchise the negroes because they are negroes. The Democratic majority, which is nearly two-thirds of the membership of the Legislature, has practically agreed to constitutional amendments which will require voters to be able to read, write, and explain any section of the Constitution which may be propounded to them by the registration officers.

Such a provision will disfranchise probably 80 per cent of the 60,000 negro voters in the State, and likewise a large number of ignorant white voters, but for them there is to be the saving "grandfather" clause, by which it is provided that those who were legal voters prior to January 1, 1869, or the lineal descendants of those who were voters at that time shall have the right of franchise. This will let down the bars to the illiterate white voters, and only to those illiterate negroes whose parents were

## SOCIAL DOINGS AND CHIT-CHAT

### Teas, Dinners, and Receptions in Hospitable Homes of Washington.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, who is now in New York, will come to Washington for a short visit before going to Phoenix, Ariz., to join her daughter, Miss Lelia Paget. Mrs. Paget is being extensively entertained in New York, and a series of dinners is being arranged in her honor by prominent Washington hostesses.

Mrs. Huff and Miss Carolyn Huff, wife and daughter of Representative Huff of Pennsylvania, left in the course of the week for Palm Beach.

Representative and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Elise Hegeman are also among the Washington colony in Florida.

Mrs. Fairbanks will give a tea this afternoon in honor of her young daughter-in-law, Mrs. Warren Fairbanks.

Senator and Mrs. Dryden have cards out for a dinner party on next Tuesday evening in honor of the Secretary of War.

Prof. Edwin Hughes, president of De Pauw University, Indiana, will be entertained at dinner this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Dyer, of K Street.

Mrs. Kelton, of R Street, will be at home this afternoon, when she will be assisted by her sister, Mrs. Knowles, of London. Mrs. Knowles has been visiting America for the past few months, but will shortly return to her English home.

Miss Dorothy Knapp entertained a number of her young friends yesterday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. The occasion was the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the birth of the young hostess.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Reeves and Frederick Munzer was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Georgetown.

## Effort to Limit Dinners to One Hour in Length.

### Speaker Cannon Joins the Number of Such Hosts.

In the dinner given last night by the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon another hospitable home is added to the list of those in which the one-hour dinner rule is adhered to. Prominent hosts are following the initiative of the present King of England, when he was still Prince of Wales, in limiting the time for dinner to one hour.

Despite his love of conviviality, the Prince of Wales believed that an hour at table was quite sufficient, even in the most pleasant company.

Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Letter, and numerous other hosts have determined, with the Speaker of the House, to limit their dinner time and do away with the two and three hour gatherings in the dining room.

Mr. Hansen, first secretary of the Russian embassy, has left Washington on a short leave of absence. He will go to Europe for a brief visit. Mr. Gutowski, of the embassy, is spending a few days in New York.

The first secretary of the German embassy and Baroness von dem Busche-Hardenhausen, and their little daughter, Matilda, left Washington yesterday for a trip to Florida. Other members of the party were Senora and Senorita Carolina Martinez de Hoz, mother and sister of the baroness. The secretary will return to Washington in a few days, but the ladies will remain in the South for a month.

Miss Anna Depew Paulding, niece of Senator Depew, is stopping at Corcoran House, and will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given tonight by Senator and Mrs. Depew. The Senator's son, Chauncey Mitchell Depew, Jr., is also a guest at Corcoran House.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker will give a series of dinner parties after Easter. Miss Louise Foraker is making a visit of several weeks in Cincinnati as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Matthews.

## ASKS THE AMENDMENT OF THE DISTRICT CODE

### New York Corporation Requests Privilege of Investing Money in Stock of Another Company.

The Corporation Counsel has under consideration a letter received by the District Commissioners from C. H. Unverzagt, manager of the Standard Finance Company, of New York city, saying that unless the District Code is amended as he suggests his company will have to dissolve a charter which it obtained in the District for the Great Cariboo Gold Company.

Mr. Unverzagt explains that the property of the Cariboo Gold Company is represented in stock held by the members of the Standard Finance Company in some other company than the Cariboo, which is contrary to section 620 of the District Code to the effect that "It shall not be lawful for any company to use any of their funds in the purchase of any stock in any other corporation." It is asked that the section be so amended as to allow a company to use its money for the purchase of stock in another corporation for the purposes of investment.

## COMPANY WILL MINE GOLD IN NEW JERSEY

### To Begin Operations at Budd's Lake, Morris County, Where Paying Dirt Has Been Found.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 27.—Gold mining in New Jersey will be an accomplished fact within the next month, and may lead to a stampede in the direction of the mines like that at Thunder Mountain, Cripple Creek, and other points.

The New Jersey mines will be located at Budd's Lake, in the western part of Morris county. That there is good pay dirt there has been assured to those interested by an assayer. Gold was first discovered at Budd's Lake about thirty-eight years ago by Enos G. Budd, a "forty-niner," but no development of the industry was undertaken.

Richard Fitzherbert, a lawyer, of Succasunna, became impressed with the gold theory last fall and sank three or four shafts, sending the dirt to an assayer, who returned word that every sample of dirt contained gold in quantities of about \$25 to the ton. Fitzherbert immediately began organizing a company. As soon as spring opens expensive machinery will be put in at Budd's Lake, and gold will be mined on the dry mining system.

## GOVERNOR BATES MAY SUCCEED MR. MOODY

Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts is the latest candidate mentioned to succeed Mr. Moody as Secretary of the Navy. Governor Bates has been a guest at the White House several times within the last four months, and is believed to have been offered the position. The White House will make no statement concerning Governor Bates, however, and Secretary Moody's equality either to his successor.

## REFUSES TO DISCUSS RUMOR OF SUCCESSION

Secretary Moody this morning refused to authorize any statement regarding the report from Boston that Gov. John L. Bates is slated to succeed him as Secretary of the Navy a year from now. He said under any circumstances the matter was a year in the future, and hence he did not feel called on to discuss it.